

extent authorized by law, may provide such assistance or information upon such a request.

(g) COMMITTEES.—The Chairman may establish committees as necessary to carry out this Compact and may prescribe their membership, responsibilities, and duration.

ARTICLE VII—RATIFICATION OF COMPACT

This Compact shall take effect upon being entered into by 2 or more States as between those States and the Federal Government. Upon subsequent entering into this Compact by additional States, it shall become effective among those States and the Federal Government and each Party State that has previously ratified it. When ratified, this Compact shall have the full force and effect of law within the ratifying jurisdictions. The form of ratification shall be in accordance with the laws of the executing State.

ARTICLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

(a) RELATION OF COMPACT TO CERTAIN FBI ACTIVITIES.—Administration of this Compact shall not interfere with the management and control of the Director of the FBI over the FBI's collection and dissemination of criminal history records and the advisory function of the FBI's advisory policy board chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) for all purposes other than noncriminal justice.

(b) NO AUTHORITY FOR NONAPPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES.—Nothing in this Compact shall require the FBI to obligate or expend funds beyond those appropriated to the FBI.

(c) RELATING TO PUBLIC LAW 92-544.—Nothing in this Compact shall diminish or lessen the obligations, responsibilities, and authorities of any State, whether a Party State or a Nonparty State, or of any criminal history record repository or other subdivision or component thereof, under the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1973 (Public Law 92-544), or regulations and guidelines promulgated thereunder, including the rules and procedures promulgated by the Council under Article VI(a), regarding the use and dissemination of criminal history records and information.

ARTICLE IX—RENUNCIATION

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Compact shall bind each Party State until renounced by the Party State.

(b) EFFECT.—Any renunciation of this Compact by a Party State shall—

(1) be effected in the same manner by which the Party State ratified this Compact; and

(2) become effective 180 days after written notice of renunciation is provided by the Party State to each other Party State and to the Federal Government.

ARTICLE X—SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this Compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating State, or to the Constitution of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If a portion of this Compact is held contrary to the constitution of any Party State, all other portions of this Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining Party States and in full force and effect as to the Party State affected, as to all other provisions.

ARTICLE XI—ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall—

(1) have initial authority to make determinations with respect to any dispute regarding—

(A) interpretation of this Compact;

(B) any rule or standard established by the Council pursuant to Article V; and

(C) any dispute or controversy between any parties to this Compact; and

(2) hold a hearing concerning any dispute described in paragraph (1) at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Council and only render a decision based upon a majority vote of the members of the Council. Such decision shall be published pursuant to the requirements of Article VI(e).

(b) DUTIES OF FBI.—The FBI shall exercise immediate and necessary action to preserve the integrity of the III System, maintain system policy and standards, protect the accuracy and privacy of records, and to prevent abuses, until the Council holds a hearing on such matters.

(c) RIGHT OF APPEAL.—The FBI or a Party State may appeal any decision of the Council to the Attorney General, and thereafter may file suit in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have original jurisdiction of all cases or controversies arising under this Compact. Any suit arising under this Compact and initiated in a State court shall be removed to the appropriate district court of the United States in the manner provided by section 1446 of title 28, United States Code, or other statutory authority.

Subtitle B—Volunteers for Children Act

SEC. 221. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Volunteers for Children Act".

SEC. 222. FACILITATION OF FINGERPRINT CHECKS.

(a) STATE AGENCY.—Section 3(a) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 5119a(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) In the absence of State procedures referred to in paragraph (1), a qualified entity designated under paragraph (1) may contact an authorized agency of the State to request national criminal fingerprint background checks. Qualified entities requesting background checks under this paragraph shall comply with the guidelines set forth in subsection (b) and with procedures for requesting national criminal fingerprint background checks, if any, established by the State."

(b) FEDERAL LAW.—Section 3(b)(5) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 5119a(b)(5)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "except that this paragraph does not apply to any request by a qualified entity for a national criminal fingerprint background check pursuant to subsection (a)(3)".

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 4(b)(2) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 5119b(b)(2)) is amended by striking "1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997" and inserting "1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002".

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 15, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. to mark up the following: S. 391, Mississippi Sioux Judgment Funds; S. 1905, Cheyenne River Sioux Compensation; H.R. 700, Agua Caliente and; S. 109, Native Hawaiian Housing Assistance. Immediately following the mark-up the

Committee will hold a hearing on S. 2097, the Indian Tribal Conflict Resolution and Tort Claims and Risk Management Act of 1998. The markup/hearing will be held in room G-50 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 202/224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, July 13, 1998 at 3:00 pm to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WALL STREET BEGINS MOCK TRADE TESTING FOR Y2K

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Yesterday, The New York Times reported that Wall Street firms will turn their clocks ahead today to December 29, 1999, to begin mock trading in the widest ranging Year 2000 (Y2K) test yet by any industry. The tests will investigate what might happen to anyone trading stocks, options, or corporate and municipal bonds on December 30 and 31, 1999, and January 3 and 4, 2000 (January 1, 2000 falls on a Saturday).

As a member of the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology, I am encouraged to see that the financial community is taking the Year 2000 computer problem seriously. On Monday, July 6, Senator BENNETT and I held a field hearing in New York to examine the progress of U.S. and foreign financial firms in addressing the Y2K problem. At the hearing, we emphasized the importance of testing, and the need to begin testing by December of this year. Appearing on behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the First Vice President Ernest T. Patrikis said that he "does not think it is possible to over-emphasize the importance of testing to help improve readiness."

The hearing last week made it clear that Y2K is a serious and pervasive problem confronting the domestic and international economy. The Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of the New York Stock Exchange, William A. Bautz, said that the Securities Industry Association (SIA) refers to solving the Year 2000 computer problem as "the biggest business-technology effort that the world has ever experienced."

I am pleased that SIA is sponsoring this industry-wide test and look forward to seeing the results. I only hope that the other industries follow the lead of the financial community and start their testing soon.